

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-identified application is respectfully requested with regard to claims 1-14. Claims 1-14 remain pending.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-6, and 8-13 under U.S.C § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0202697 to Simard et al. (hereinafter “Simard”) in view of “Mastering WordPerfect 5.1 and 5.2 for Windows” to Alan Simpson (hereinafter “Simpson”). Claims 7 and 14 are rejected under U.S.C § 103(a) as being obvious over Simard in view of Simpson and further in view of “The Authorative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, Seventh Edition” (hereinafter referred to as the “IEEE Dictionary”).

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for the reasons discussed below. Accordingly, the Examiner is requested to withdraw the above-mentioned rejections.

With respect to the rejection of independent claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that the Simard reference and the Simpson reference fail to disclose, teach or suggest the features recited in independent claim 1. Specifically, the Simard and Simpson references fail to disclose, teach or suggest, “converting base font data into converted font data, wherein the converted font data has bits equal in number to data bits of a background screen into which the converted font data will be transcribed”, as recited in independent claim 1. As admitted by the Examiner, the Simard reference lacks this feature of claim 1. The Examiner contends, however, that the Simpson reference teaches this feature of claim 1. Rather, the Simpson reference discloses the conventional practice of converting one font type and font size into another font size and font type. For example, as disclosed in the Simpson reference, a CG Times font type of size 10 can be converted into a Courier font type of size 12. This is a standard feature of conventional word processing programs. However, the quoted language of independent claim 1 refers to the converted font data having bits equal in number to data bits of a background screen into which the converted font data is transcribed. The Simpson reference does not disclose or suggest this feature of claim 1 because word processing programs are typically used on computers having large processing capabilities such that a method of optimizing resources as in a wireless telephone (e.g., conversion of font data into data having the same number of data bits as the background screen) to optimize resources is not required. A wireless device, in

contrast, has limited processing ability. Thus, there is a need for a novel method for converting base font data into converted font data for a wireless device.

Similarly, independent claim 1 also recites performing logical *AND* and *OR* functions, which are not disclosed, suggested or taught by the Simpson reference or the Simard reference. The Examiner states, "...it is well known in the art to convert font data and perform an **AND** operation with the font data and the color data". However, the Examiner is referring to "AND" as being used as a conjunction *not* as a logical operation. For example, the Examiner further states, "Simpson teaches the task of altering font data **and** incorporating color to the altered font data". Simpson teaches the conventional process as described above of converting text from one font type to another and of being able to select a color for the text. There is no logical operation being performed. Furthermore, no logical operation is being performed on a mask, background screen, or converted font data as recited in claim 1. Instead, the Simpson reference discloses a user performing a conventional process of selecting a font and coloring the font via pull down menus in a word processing program. The Examiner has admitted that the Simard reference does not teach or suggest performing a logical operation.

As described in Applicants' "Description of the Related Art" section, converting font data requires a large amount of processing resources, which can deteriorate the performance of conventional wireless telephones. In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the use of a mask and logical operations allow the processing of font data to occur in a short amount of time, which does not deteriorate the performance of a wireless telephone.

Dependent claims 3 and 4 recite that "the converted font data and the mask are stored in the cache according to each one of a font type". In contrast, the Simard reference discloses a computer for performing masking operations. However, the supporting text for FIG. 12 of the Simard reference simply describes a basic computer having a read only memory and a random access memory. There is no teaching or suggestion in the Simard reference to store converted font data and the mask in a cache based on font type. Similarly, the Simpson reference does not disclose or suggest the feature of storing a mask and converted font data in a cache based on font type.

Dependent claim 7 recites that "the converted font comprises a character" and depends from claim 1. As previously described with reference to claim 1, the Simpson reference and the Simard reference do not teach or suggest the features of claim 1 with respect to "converted font

data". The IEEE Dictionary provides a definition of the term "font". However, the Applicants' are concerned with the process of creating the fonts and not with the font itself. Since claim 1 is patentable and dependent claim 7 depends from claim 1, dependent claim 7 is also patentable.

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 should be found patentable. Independent claim 8 contains limitations similar to those found in independent claim 1 and should also be found patentable. Dependent claims 2-7 and 9-14 depend either directly or indirectly from independent claims 1 and 8, and should also be found patentable.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the application, including claims 1-14, is in condition for allowance and notice to this effect is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter L. Kendall", written over a horizontal line.

Peter L. Kendall
Reg. No. 46,246

Roylance, Abrams, Berdo & Goodman, L.L.P.
1300 19th Street, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 659-9076

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